

The Suffragist

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WEEKLY PAPER OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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VOL. II

MARCH 28, 1914

No. 13

ANXIOUS MOMENTS



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The suffrage amendment was voted upon in the Senate on March 19th, and failed by eleven votes to secure the necessary two-thirds majority. The amendment, unchanged in form, was re-introduced the next day by Senator Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas, and was immediately referred to the Woman Suffrage Committee. A deputation from the Congressional Union called upon the Chairman of the Committee, Senator Thomas, of Colorado, and asked for an early hearing upon the bill. Senator Thomas replied that he would take up the matter with the Committee, but that, in his opinion, a hearing was unnecessary, since every member of the Committee had endorsed the bill at the time of its first introduction. He added: "The Bristow resolution is identical with that recently considered and in my judgment is the only one to be reported favorably to the Senate. It cannot be improved upon either in phraseology or in purpose."

NOTES OF THE WEEK

SITUATION IN CONGRESS

Debate on the suffrage amendment was carried on during Monday and Tuesday afternoon, and was taken up again on Thursday, May 19. After rejecting in turn the amendments proposed by Senators Vardaman and Williams, the amendment was voted upon, receiving thirty-five favorable and thirty-four unfavorable votes. The two-thirds majority not having been secured the Vice President declared the bill lost. This is the first vote ever taken in either house of Congress on a suffrage amendment, and the fact that it secured a majority vote is decidedly encouraging. The Congressional Union believes that had the Democratic leaders allowed the bill to remain unfinished business until after the demonstrations of May 2d and May 9th, a much larger vote, perhaps the eleven votes needed to carry it through, would have been secured.

THE BILL RE-INTRODUCED

On Friday, May 20, Senator Bristow re-introduced the bill for a suffrage amendment. At the same session Senator Shafroth introduced a substitute bill providing for a Constitutional amendment for a compulsory suffrage referendum in the States upon an initiative petition signed by eight per cent of the voters. Senator Bryan tried to have this bill referred to the Judiciary Committee, but the proposal was voted down and both bills were referred to the Woman Suffrage Committee.

HEARING ON THE AMENDMENT

The Congressional Union has asked for a hearing on the original amendment at the earliest possible moment, and expects to be given a favorable answer. Senator Thomas, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, promised to take the matter up with the committee, but said for himself that he thought a hearing unnecessary, since the entire committee had endorsed the original amendment.

Program of the Week

Sunday, March 29. Regular weekly meeting at Congressional Union Headquarters, 1420 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Tea, 4 to 6 o'clock.

Sunday, March 29. Pythian Temple (third floor rear), 1012 9th Street, N. W., 8 P. M. Mrs. Stubbs, speaker.

Monday, March 30. Home of Miss Lena Hitchcock, 1316 K Street, N. W., 4:30 P. M. Miss Doris Stevens, speaker.

Wednesday, April 1. Mrs. Sawtelle's studio, 808 17th Street, N. W., 4:30 P. M. Miss Mary Messer, speaker. Mrs. Allender will preside.

Thursday, April 2. Mrs. J. C. Yoder, 1225 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 P. M. Mrs. Nina Allender, speaker.

Friday, April 3. Mrs. Stella McDuffie 1814 Belmont Street, N. W., 8 P. M. Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell, Miss Eliza Lord, speakers.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The defeat of the Suffrage Amendment in the Senate last week makes it more imperative than ever that suffragists redouble their efforts in working for the nation-wide demonstration of May 2d and the Washington procession on May 9th. There is great hope that the amendment which has now been re-introduced by Senator Bristow may still pass before this session closes, if we can only make these demonstrations which are planned so successful that Congress can no longer doubt the enormous strength of the Suffrage movement.

Money is greatly needed in order to carry through these demonstrations in the way that will achieve the greatest results. If you are not able to take part in the demonstration personally, will you not at least help by sending some contribution toward the expenses?

MARY MORRIS LOCKWOOD,
Treasurer.

Contributions Toward \$50,000 Fund for Securing Passage of Federal Suffrage Amendment.

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed, receipts from the purely business departments of THE SUFFRAGIST and Literature Committee not being included).

List of Contributions from March 16th to March 23d, 1914.

Anonymous	\$1.00
Mrs. M. M. Lockwood (collected) ..	5.00
Mrs. Horace Moran.....	.25
Mrs. George Odell.....	10.00
Miss Mary Buckley.....	10.00
Mrs. Edward N. Breitung.....	500.00
Miss Marjorie L. Thompson.....	1.00
Membership fees	3.25

Total	\$530.50
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	30,302.13

Total to March 23d, 1914..... \$30,832.63

Miss Perry Addresses Legislature

Miss Emily K. Perry, of the Congressional Union, who is spending some time in Rhode Island in the interests of the Union, had the honor, last week, of appearing before the upper house of the Rhode Island Legislature. Miss Perry, who spoke at the invitation of Lieutenant Governor Burchard, is the first woman who ever addressed the Rhode Island Senate, and the occasion was, therefore, the more notable. A number of distinguished persons, including Governor Porthier, Professor Courtney Bigelow of New York, and Dr. Shasuke Sato, national exchange lecturer from Japan, were present. Miss Perry, who was introduced by the Lieutenant Governor, said in part:

"In the work for woman's suffrage there is no need for antagonizing men against women. All that we want is that men treat us fairly and as human beings. We know that you will consider the bill now before this General Assembly with fairness. All American men are fair-minded and chivalrous and therefore there

is no reason to fear militancy from the suffragettes of this country. We want to be treated like human beings and to have a voice in the making of laws. The Lieutenant Governor made the statement that we do not like to be called suffragettes—well, I for one do not mind.

Miss Perry will go to Philadelphia on April 1st to organize a delegation for the Washington procession on May 9th.

Miss Vernon's Tour

Miss Mabel Vernon reports that most enthusiastic interest is being shown in the May 2d plays throughout the Southern States. Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana have been visited by Miss Vernon, and in each of these States rallies and demonstrations are being organized. Little Rock, Ark., will hold an outdoor meeting in the grounds of the old State House, the program to consist of speeches and suffrage songs. At the close of the demonstration a luncheon will be served at a nearby hotel. The Political Equality Club has charge of the program. In New Orleans Miss Vernon was welcomed by Mrs. Sake D. Meehan, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana. Miss Vernon conducted the first open air meeting ever held in New Orleans, creating the most remarkable interest. So pleased were the New Orleans suffragists with the instant success of the outdoor propaganda that they arranged to hold a meeting every day until May 2. Miss Vernon has visited Kansas, where preparations have been made for a series of indoor rallies, and Oklahoma, which will also celebrate the day. In Oklahoma City the rally will take place at noon and will be followed by a banquet in the evening. Senator Owen will be one of the principal speakers. In Texas Miss Vernon conferred with Miss Eleanor Breckenridge, President of the State Association, who has undertaken to organize the demonstration in her State. Miss Vernon is now on her way to Arizona where she will meet and confer with the President of the State Association, Mrs. Frances W. Munds. New Mexico, California and Nevada will be the next States visited by Miss Vernon. The demonstration is being organized in several Nevada cities, and is expected to help greatly in the work of the State amendment campaign. Reno's celebration will take place in one of the city parks. The State Equal Franchise Association is planning similar meetings in each of the county seats.

How We Grow!

The Congressional Union is rapidly extending its membership across the continent. From Indianapolis this week, following the visit of Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, twenty women sent in their names as members. From St. Paul, Minn., have arrived forty new names, including some of the most prominent suffragists in the State. Mrs. Charles P. Noyes, president of the Women's Welfare League, and president also of the Y. W. C. A. of St. Paul, is one of these. Miss Theresa B. Peyton, a lawyer and high school teacher, President of the Minnesota Equal Franchise League, and Mrs. C. F. Lutz, State organizer of the League, have also joined the Union.

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The Nation-Wide Demonstration.

Never, in the history of the suffrage movement, has an idea spread with such rapidity as the proposal to hold on May 2d, a suffrage demonstration that should reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and include every State in the Union. Originating with the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, the chairman of which, Miss Alice Paul, accompanied by Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., early in January made the first tour of organization for the demonstration, the proposal everywhere met with enthusiastic response. The National American Woman Suffrage Association agreed to co-operate with the Congressional Union. The Congressional Union has sent representatives into every State in the country to put the demonstration on foot. Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs covered certain States of the Middle West. Mrs. Minnie Brooke undertook to cover many of the Southern States; Dr. Emma Smith De Voe, president of the National Council of Women Voters, and Senator Helen Ring Robinson agreed to organize the demonstration in the suffrage States. Miss Mabel Vernon, organizer of the Congressional Union, is now on her way to the far West after a most successful tour of the South and West. Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict is at present touring the States of the Northwest. There is no doubt that the demonstration will be the great suffrage rally ever held, and will unquestionably greatly advance the cause of suffrage everywhere. It will be especially valuable in those States where suffrage campaigns are being carried on.

ILLINOIS.

From Miss Sophinisba Breckinridge and Miss Edith Abbott, of the University of Chicago, who were callers at Washington headquarters last week, it is learned that Chicago has definitely decided on a parade. This, however, will be only part of the Chicago demonstration. Other plans are being considered.

CONNECTICUT.

The procession in Hartford will be a wonderful pageant as well as a parade. Children will take part in several pictures. For example, in a series of floats representing Wrongs of the World Calling Women, will be a float showing children at work in various sweated trades and home industries. Children in canneries, mines, in glass blowing sheds; children tying willow plumes, making artificial flowers, etc. This float will be followed by Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts. Another series will represent the Progress of Women in Education, the trades and professions and the fine arts. The first of the floats will show the "little red schoolhouse," with boys studying inside and girls, in old fashioned frocks, camping expectantly on the steps. High school girls will march behind this. Next will be shown the first woman's college, Mount Holyoke, with Mary Lyon teaching the first four students. Behind this float the college women's division will march. Entrance to Trades will be pictured in a float representing an old-time kitchen with a woman spinning before the fireplace. Behind will march dressmakers, milliners, office workers, stenographers, etc. Entrance to the Professions will show a Crimean hospital scene with Florence Nightingale with her lamp. This will be followed by nurses

in uniform, doctors, lawyers, clergymen and teachers. A float representing Rosa Bonheur at work on one of her great canvases will represent women's Entrance into the Fine Arts.

OHIO.

In Columbus, Ohio, the May 2d demonstration will take the form of an outdoor rally with speeches from the steps of the Court House. Mrs. Julius Stone is chairman of the Demonstration Committee.

VERMONT.

In all parts of Vermont organization for the Demonstration is proceeding with vigor. In Burlington the city hall has been taken for the afternoon and evening. An all-day entertainment will be given, with fifteen-minute suffrage speeches liberally interspersed. The suffrage play, "How the Vote Was Won," will be given, and in the evening dancing will be the principal feature.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Votes for Women Week, planned by the Woman Suffrage Party, the Women's Political Union and the State Suffrage Association of Rhode Island, will begin on Monday, April 27, with a preliminary meeting in every Congressional District in the State, to formulate and complete plans for the Saturday demonstration. Tuesday will be Newspaper Day, and judging from the generosity already shown by Rhode Island newspapers, every newspaper in the State will, on that day, give splendid publicity to woman suffrage. Wednesday will be Theater Day, when speeches will be made in many theaters, and in the "Movies." Colonel Felix Wendel Schaefer, owner of the Providence Opera House, has promised his hearty co-operation, and this practically insures the co-operation of most of the other theater owners of the State. Thursday will be devoted to suffrage newspapers. Women in all cities and towns will sell the SUFFRAGIST, the *Woman's Journal*, and other suffrage papers on the streets, and will, at the same time give out flyers, advertising the Saturday demonstration. Friday, May 1st, the suffragists will take advantage of a Rhode Island institution known as the May Day Breakfast, which is held by the churches everywhere. The women are asking for permission to speak at these breakfasts and thus advertise the demonstration to enormous crowds of people. For Saturday, an option has already been obtained on the Casino in Roger Williams Park, Providence. No more delightful spot than this lovely park could have been chosen for a great demonstration.

NEW YORK.

The Women's Political Union, the president of which is Harriot Stanton Blatch, is arranging a great evening meeting in Carnegie Hall, as a part of the May 2d demonstration in New York. Mrs. Blatch and her society have played a large part in all the suffrage parades which have been held in New York City, and meetings organized by the Women's Political Union are always notable events. Among the speakers at the Carnegie meeting will be Miss Alice Paul and Miss Lucy Burns of the Congressional Union.

Mrs. Brook's Southern Trip

Mrs. Minne E. Brooke, who has been absent for several weeks in the South organizing for the demonstration of May 2d and May 9th, has returned to Washington, and was one of the speakers at the suffrage tea, held at headquarters last Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Brooke reports that she found unexpected enthusiasm for the Federal amendment among the women of Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama. The doctrine of States' rights does not appear to be so deeply entrenched in the minds of Southern women as their Congressmen seem to think. In Macon, Georgia, Mrs. Brooke conferred with Mrs. C. H. Fuller, President of the Macon Suffrage League, who confirmed this view, stating that she realized that the State by State method in the South would mean slow progress for the cause. Mrs. Dozier Pugh, Secretary of the Columbus Equal Suffrage League of Muscogee County, Georgia, Mrs. Lucy Stanton, President of the Suffrage League of Athens, Georgia, and Mrs. MacLendon, President of the Georgia State Suffrage Association, are also strongly in favor of the Federal amendment.

In Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Brooke spoke before the Equal Suffrage League at the Carnegie Library, and at the close of the meeting resolutions were passed in favor of a demonstration on May 2d, the form to be decided later. In Birmingham and Montgomery, Alabama, the demonstration is under consideration. In Chattanooga and Morristown, Tennessee, demonstrations are being organized by Miss May H. Erwin and Miss Hannah J. Price. In Nashville, Mrs. John Turney is working vigorously to make that demonstration a very large one. Charlotte, North Carolina, will be the scene of the big demonstration.

Miss Benedict in the West

Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, a member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, after visiting several points in Pennsylvania and Indiana, proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, where she held a successful meeting with the Franklin County Suffrage Association. The Columbus demonstration will take the form of a large rally to which will be invited delegates from all organizations endorsing the initiative petition for woman suffrage in the State. In St. Paul, Minn., on March 20th, Mrs. Benedict was entertained at luncheon by a number of prominent suffragists, and at two o'clock of the same day she held a large meeting under the auspices of the Women's Welfare League, a suffrage organization. At four o'clock she attended a conference in the Y. W. C. A. parlors with the Equal Franchise League of St. Paul. In the evening Mrs. Benedict spoke before the Political Equality Association in the Court House.

In St. Paul Mrs. Leonora Hamlin, of the Women's Welfare League, is chairman of the demonstration, others prominently connected with the organizing work being Mrs. W. A. Cameron of the League, Miss Mary Fanning, Miss Essie Williams and Miss Maria Burns, representing the Political Equality Association, Miss Theresa B. Peyton and Miss Bertha Sauer, representing the Equal Franchise

(Continued on Page 8)

**Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?**

The Suffragist

Weekly paper of the

CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
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SENATE AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
NUMBER ONE Proposing an amendment to the
Constitution of the United States extending the right
of suffrage to women

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, unanimous favorable report.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demands immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2nd, 1914.
Debated almost continuously until March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow of Kansas.

Present Status:

In the Senate: Before the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: Before the Judiciary Committee.

The Compromise Measure

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has introduced into Congress a compromise woman suffrage measure, this being a Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution directing the States to submit the question of woman suffrage, each to its own voters, on petition of one-eighth of those voters.

This proposal has been a source of undisguised amazement to workers at the Capitol. First, because a compromise bill was introduced at all. Why a compromise of any kind at this juncture? Practical work for the Federal Amendment has been carried on in Washington for little over a year. In that period, for the first time in the history of the suffrage movement a majority committee has been appointed in the Senate. For the first time the suffrage amendment was reported out of committee favorably without a dissenting vote. This took place in a special session of Congress called for the consideration of important party measures. Since the measure came before the Senate last July it has been discussed at extraordinary length, and in such fashion as to leave no doubt that opposition to suffrage is rapidly breaking down. This is the first time since 1887 that any suffrage discussion has taken place before the Senate.

Although the amendment failed of the requisite two-thirds majority it secured a favorable majority, and it might easily have obtained a much larger vote had action been delayed until the entire Nation has spoken in its favor through the great demonstration now being organized in every State in the Union. Only eleven more votes were needed to secure the two-thirds majority. In view of this fact, and surveying the entire situation, it will be clearly seen that the progress of woman suffrage in Congress during the past year has been unprecedented. To suggest a compromise at this time is absolutely incomprehensible.

Consider the growing forces outside of Congress that make a suffrage amendment to the Constitution inevitable in the near future. Women have full suffrage in nine States, and they have the Presidential suffrage in ten. Seven more States may be added to this roll in 1914. Already one-fifth of the Senate and one-seventh of the House comes from suffrage States. One-sixth of the electoral college comes from suffrage States. After November, 1914, this power will unquestionably be increased. What weak folly to suggest, in the face of the brightest prospect we ever faced, a backward step.

WHAT DO THEY EXPECT TO GAIN?

Let us consider the terms of this proposed compromise. What has the National American Association, through its Congressional Committee offered to sacrifice, and what does it expect to gain?

They sacrifice the most important thing in national political work—the claim of suffragists to direct Federal action. The Federal amendment is admittedly our shortest and most direct road to victory. Once the measure has passed Congress, and it must pass if the nearly 4,000,000 women voters so decree, it is thereafter before all the State legislatures. It will become part of the United States Constitution as soon as a simple majority vote has been secured in three-fourths of the legislatures. This means time and labor, of course, but when it is over, all women in the United States will forever be politically free.

The compromise bill, if successful in Congress, would gain very little. It would have

to undergo the long process of being ratified by three-fourths of the States, and when that has been accomplished, we should have to secure 39 initiative petitions signed by one-eighth of the voters, and then submit to 39 referendums of the voters in each of the unenfranchised States.

This calls attention to the greatest difficulty we have in America to win the franchise, namely, the awkward procedure through which our measure must pass. If the women of this country could be enfranchised by a simple majority vote of two Houses, as is the case in almost every country in Europe, we should very soon be enfranchised. In fact, our measure would now be through the Senate. But we are kept back by the colossal task of converting the entire male electorate of each State—men who are politically controlled, in many cases, and in any case politically untrained and politically irresponsible—who establish no public record by their vote for or against the proposal to enfranchise women. It is not easy to induce State legislatures to endorse woman suffrage, but that task is child's play in comparison to the Gargantuan feat of educating the entire mass of the male population. The bill proposed by the National American Association manages to combine all the difficulties of State and Federal work.

It is claimed that the compromise measure does away with the argument that woman suffrage is a question for the States to settle. Does it? Rather it complicates the question with another. Has the Congress the right to force the initiative and referendum on States that do not want them? That question was raised the instant Senator Shafroth introduced the bill. It is also claimed that the measure disposes of the race question and other objections offered by the Southern Senators. Does it? Note the desperate efforts made by the Southern Senators to have the bill referred to the Judiciary Committee, where it would have expired a peaceful death, instead of to the friendly Woman Suffrage Committee.

Suppose the bill did do away with States' rights and race question objections. It would still be a mistake, for any courageous mind must scorn the idea of making concessions to false arguments. These arguments are not made sincerely. They are simply the last resorts of anti-suffragists. The States' rights argument in particular is an obstacle which all reform legislation has to overcome. Republicans and Democrats are ready to argue on occasions that any infringement of States' rights theory is unconstitutional. They will as readily, in the next breath, propose Federal action on some scheme of their own. For us to surrender to that ancient and unstable shibboleth is to run away from a shadow.

The most unfortunate thing about this new measure is that it is offered, not as a parallel suffrage bill, but as a substitute for the original amendment, proposed by Susan B. Anthony and adhered to by the great body of suffragists for more than fifty years. That such is the case is plain.

We now call upon the women suffragists of the Nation to refuse to be misled into taking a backward step when the cause of suffrage in Congress is on the eve of complete success. We call upon them to rally to the support of the original amendment, which is the only direct road to nation-wide enfranchisement.

The Suffrage Bill Lost in Senate, But Reintroduced Next Day---Three Days' Debate---Analysis of Vote

The debate on Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, the suffrage amendment, was resumed on Tuesday, March 17, at the close of the morning session.

Senator Lane of Oregon, then addressed the Chair in favor of the bill. Senator Lane said in part:

"I have jotted down a few remarks, that they might be consecutive and in order that they might not consume too much time. They are principles in which I fully believe, and of which I myself have no doubt. I do not blame any one, nor do I question his right to differ with me; and there are problems in certain portions of this country with which I am not familiar and upon which I make no criticism and acknowledge the superior information of those who have had a greater experience than mine. Yet I cannot see, in the large way as I view it, that the same right given there to women would not inure to the general benefit the same as in every other section of the country; but, as I said, that is a matter upon which I do not make any criticism, nor do I wish to offer any advice. I shall refrain from doing so.

"I believe that woman is man's full and equal partner in life, and by right is justly entitled to a full and free participation with him in all of its affairs. By her we come into this world, and for aught I know, again dependent upon her willingness to undergo suffering for us, the measure of our gratitude for what she has already done for us may in part lie our best hope for future happiness. Having nourished us into being by parting with the very blood of her blood and bone of her bone, and having done so lovingly and with the prayer in her heart that we profit thereby to the fullest extent, what manner of creatures would we be or what hope of reward ought we to expect in the hereafter if we deny her the enjoyment of every privilege of which we avail ourselves? I have not the slightest fear that in rendering unto her the right to a voice in the conduct of public affairs that we incur any risk whatever. Nor would I be afraid, for that matter, to trust all legislative business to her. In some respects she is even better fitted for the work than we are. She possesses by Divine dispensation, for instance, the first and greatest requisite which would qualify her for a seat in the Senate, which is the use of the tongue and vocal chords, and I believe she could hold her own with the most verbose member of this body, although I am willing to concede that her physical endurance might not be equal to the strain. I do not believe that the affairs of the people would suffer from any lack of judgment on her part, nor do I believe that she would make any more mistakes in legislation than we do, for the reason that it cannot be done; it is not possible.

"Any one who questions woman's fitness to legislate as well as men should in justice be compelled to come here and 'sit out' some of the debates such as those upon the tariff or currency questions or some other economic problem affecting the interest of the people.

He would find one side of the Chamber engaged in prophecies dire, which seem to be founded on the fond hope that the devil will bring a blight on the prosperity of the country in punishment for its not longer following their leadership, the while upon the other side there is exhibited a confiding trust in God and good luck that measures which carefully hobble many issues of vital importance and partially relieve others less so will prove a panacea for deep-grounded economic errors of the past long endured, which they will not. He would conclude, I think, that if a suffragette convention was turned loose on the scene it would not hurt and might, at least, add interest to the proceedings, if nothing else.

"I am not one of those who fear that women cannot fill positions of public trust, for I had the honor at one time to appoint two women, one as the head of an important department and the other in a most difficult position to fill. In both cases the services rendered by them were of the highest type and successful in every respect. If the conduct of all of the other departments of that city had been equally as well conducted, the people would have been saved much money and a higher type of municipal management would have been established."

SENATOR THOMAS URGES VOTE

Senator Thomas of Colorado, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, spoke next and at some length on the expediency of bringing the bill to an immediate vote. He said that it was true that a very large and organized part of the suffragists of the Nation desired the postponement of a final vote until some time in the ensuing spring, and he said that Senator Ashurst, in charge of the bill, was inclined to agree with this view. He himself thought otherwise. Of the only argument strongly urged against the bill, the States' Rights plea, Senator Thomas said:

"It has been suggested with much force that we should not impose suffrage upon States which do not want it; that each State should be permitted within itself to determine questions of this and kindred import, and that the remaining States should not by sheer force of numbers change conditions that are not desirable or welcome to States objecting.

"As a matter of abstract justice, Mr. President, we can all recognize the force of that argument; but, unfortunately, it proves too much, since, if we are to accept it in its entirety, it would be and would have been an insuperable objection to any change in our organic law; for, with the possible exception of the first ten amendments to the Constitution, I do not believe it would have been possible to have made any other, by the unanimous action of all of the States composing the Union; and the very fact of its impossibility is doubtless the reason why we find the Constitution written as it is, the machinery of which is designed to clothe a defined majority with the power, by mutual action, of overcoming the objections of a small minority in the interest of what the majority believes to be for the general welfare and the general good.

"Take the last amendment, Mr. President, to which I have already referred, and which makes a fundamental change in the method of

selecting members of this body. A number of States opposed, and doubtless at this time dissent, from the new method of selecting United States Senators; but it is a part of our organic law, nevertheless, for the simple reason that it was enacted under the forms and through the processes of the Constitution itself. If this proposed amendment is adopted, it must be adopted by the same processes, through the operation of the same machinery, working in the same direction, and unless, therefore, we depart from the scheme of the Constitution itself, we must recognize the right of three-fourths of the States of the Union to impose their will upon the other fourth whenever in the constitutionally expressed judgment of three-fourths that right is crystallized into an amendment to the organic law."

Senators Vardaman of Mississippi, Robinson of Arkansas, and others, tried to bring the measure to a vote, but this failed and the debate was resumed. Senator Poindexter of Washington, asked consent to print in the Congressional Record, as part of his remarks, almost the entire text of Mrs. Mary Beard's address to the Judiciary Committee of the House, on "The States' Rights Shibboleth." At the close of an eloquent speech upholding the right and the inevitableness of woman suffrage, Senator Poindexter said:

"It is pertinent to observe, sir, that we are not seeking to take anything away from anybody, but to give the highest privilege of citizenship to a class which has been denied it. No man can oppose this resolution on the ground that any one will lose a privilege they now enjoy. It is perfectly proper for the Democratic party to oppose this resolution if the administration or the party see fit to do so. They are laboring under no compulsion. But it is likewise necessary and proper that both party and administration shall be held accountable before the country for their attitude. The President has declined to support it. Other agencies in the control of that party have acted adversely upon it. It is our contention that in doing so they are opposing the extension of free institutions and the political liberation of one-half of our people. The time to stand for woman suffrage is whenever the opportunity is offered, and the means to be used are whatever lawful means are available. This resolution affords such an opportunity and such a means. The men of our land will be better men if they are born of mothers who are politically free."

BORAH OPPOSES AMENDMENT

Senator Borah of Idaho, followed with a long speech in which he paid a glowing tribute to the women of the suffrage States, and said that after observation of suffrage in his own State for twenty years he was convinced that nothing but good, both to women and to the community, ever came to it. Senator Borah, however, was opposed to the amendment, because the Fifteenth Amendment is not enforced in the South. Any proposal to enfranchise the women of the nation, Mr. Borah declared, would raise the race question. Mr. Borah opposed the amendment also because he is a believer in States' Rights. A long and involved debate on the race question occupied the rest of the afternoon.

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On Wednesday the Senate was occupied with consideration of the condition of affairs in Mexico. On Thursday, March 19, at the conclusion of the morning hour the Vice President laid before the Senate unfinished business, which was the suffrage resolution. Senator Gronna of North Dakota, spoke for the bill, and then the vote was called for on the Vardaman amendment, the purport of which was to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment. Before it was taken, however, Senator Lee of Maryland, asked to have incorporated in his remarks an opinion written by William L. Marbury, that the suffrage amendment, if adopted, would not be constitutional. Senator Lee said that he would vote against the amendment because he was an adherent of the States' right theory. Senator Sheppard of Texas, said:

"Mr. President, I wish to say in brief explanation of the votes I shall cast on the subject now before the Senate that I believe women should be accorded the right to vote. I am not yet convinced that this question of suffrage is a proper subject for Federal jurisdiction. But I shall not permit the fact that I am not so convinced to cause me to vote to prevent the American people from saying whether it is a proper subject for Federal jurisdiction. I shall not resist the expression of the popular will on a subject of such importance, a subject on which so many people wish the nation to act. If these amendments to the Federal Constitution are not desirable, let the people say so. Senators ought not to say that the American people shall not consider these amendments unless Senators are first convinced that the amendments are in themselves advisable. I shall vote to submit the Vardaman proposition and the Ashurst proposition to the American people, who will voice their sentiment through the various States. Let the people speak."

SENATOR MARTINE AN ANTI

Senator Williams of Mississippi, and Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, spoke, the first for and the second against the Vardaman amendment. Senator Martine of New Jersey, made the only violent anti-suffrage speech that has been heard in any of the debates. He introduced a number of testimonials gathered by an anti-suffrage magazine, against suffrage by women living in Colorado. Senator Thomas of Colorado, replied with the statement that the journal in question had prejudged and pre-decided the case against woman suffrage before its representative was sent into the State, and that most of the letters were written by fashionable ladies who preferred to devote their time to pink teas and dansants.

Senator Vardaman spoke to his amendment, and Senator James of Kentucky, spoke against the suffrage resolution. Senator Jones of Washington, made a plea for the larger life of women and asked to have an article on the subject by Mrs. Hassell of Washington, inserted in the Congressional Record that Senator Martine and Senator James might have an opportunity to read it. Senator Shafroth spoke to the amendment. He said in part:

"It has been said that all powers of government are either delegated or assumed, and that all powers not delegated are assumed, and that all assumed powers are usurpations. If that is true, then every woman in this land who has never given her consent to have man alone control in government is being controlled by a usurped power. That being the case, is it possible that we have not some way by which this question can be determined? Is it possible that when the provision in the Constitution ex-

pressly says that a constitutional amendment can be submitted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the House and of the Senate, and ratified by three-fourths of the States, we cannot submit a matter of this kind? If so, it seems to me we might as well wipe out of the Constitution that provision.

"As this is a question of right, woman never having delegated her powers of self-government, she being controlled now without her consent, it seems to me that it is nothing but fair that the people of the United States, under the constituted forms prescribed in the Constitution, should pass upon this question."

Senator Bristow then replied to several points made by Senator James. He said in part:

"Mr. President, it had not been my purpose to discuss this question any further; but I feel that I should say, before the vote is taken, that my friend the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. James), who has lately spoken, will find, if he will study the political situation in the States where women exercise the right of suffrage, that instead of that privilege degrading woman it has resulted in elevating the politics of those States.

"The character of women is stronger in political matters than the vicious habits of men. Whenever their influence is felt, whether it be in the home, in the market place, or in politics, it is an influence for good. Why, I have heard the fact lamented that women are now able to earn their own living by engaging in occupations which were closed to them a half century ago. The time was, and it is within the memory of Senators who sit in this Chamber, when the problem of the man who had a family of grown daughters was to marry them off so as to get them properly provided for. Now they are independent and do not have to be married off in order to get cared for as though they were semi-chattels. They can go into the marts of trade and earn their own living. Civilization is advancing, and it will advance in this country until the power of women will be felt in the election as well as elsewhere in our affairs. You may postpone the day when woman suffrage will prevail, but it is coming, and those who are opposed to it might as well get ready for it."

A long debate on the Vardaman amendment followed, and in the course of the debate Senator Newlands of Nevada, said in part:

"So far as sex is concerned, I see no reason why the males of the white race should deny the females of the white race the right to vote. No reasoning can satisfy my mind that it is right to exclude the white women from the electorate of this country. I stand, therefore, for the extension of suffrage to white women. I stand for the denial of the right of suffrage in this country to the people of any other race than the white race.

"How can I make my vote effective, and how can I make it harmonious with these views? The Senator from Oregon (Mr. Chamberlain) has proposed a constitutional amendment not confining the right of suffrage in this country to the white race, but extending the right of suffrage to women. I am for the extension of the right of suffrage to women. But the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Vardaman) has offered an amendment to this proposal under which the whole question of the right of suffrage will be left to the legislatures of the respective States. I should like to vote for that amendment if it would result in the exclusion of the blacks from the right of suffrage, as it will undoubtedly partially do; but I fear that if that amendment is adopted it will mean that many Senators who are for woman suffrage will vote against the proposal as

amended, and I think the women of the country are entitled to a fair expression of the sentiment of this body as to whether or not they are entitled to the right of suffrage. For that reason I regret that the Senator from Mississippi has chosen this opportunity to present to the Senate a different issue that will cloud the determination of the principal issue. I trust the Senator from Mississippi will withdraw that amendment, in order that the question it involves may come up at some more auspicious time when that will be the sole issue before this body—the issue of white supremacy in this country."

Senator Williams of Mississippi, in moving a second amendment, said:

"Mr. President, I wish to give notice of an amendment that I propose to offer following the vote upon the pending amendment. The amendment is to insert the word 'white' between the preposition 'of' and the word 'citizens' in the first line of section 1 of the proposed amendment, so that it shall read:

"The right of white citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"That will bring up squarely the question which the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Newlands) desires to have brought up. It will present to him and to others this proposition, if they desire to consider it. Without saying anything more about it now except to express my appreciation of the fact that the Senator from Nevada has just made a speech abounding in rich common sense, I wish to express my sympathy with the idea that, sooner or later, we will declare this to be a white man's Government. In that event it will be the better for all of us, including even those people who are not white and who live amongst us. Whether they are Chinese, Japanese or Negroes makes no difference to me. Of course the Chinaman is an infinitely superior man to the Negro, and the Japanese is not our inferior in any degree at all. He is just simply different; that is about all. But he is not white."

The Vardaman amendment was rejected by a vote of 19 yeas and 48 nays, 28 Senators not voting. The Williams amendment was rejected by a vote of 21 yeas and 44 nays, 30 Senators not voting.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL

At the close of the debate the amendment was voted upon and was lost, failing of a two-thirds majority. It carried a majority of one vote, 35 Senators voting aye, and 34 no. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Ashurst, Brady, Bristow, Burton, Chamberlain, Clapp, Clark, Wyo., Gallinger, Gronna, Hollis, Hughes, Jones, Kenyon, La Follette, Lane, Lea, Tenn., Myers, Nelson, Newlands, Norris, Owen, Perkins, Poindexter, Ransdell, Shafroth, Sheppard, Sherman, Smoot, Stephenson, Sterling, Sutherland, Thomas, Thompson, Townsend, Works—35.

Nays—Bankhead, Borah, Bradley, Brandegee, Bryan, Catron, Dillingham, du Pont, Gore, James, Johnson, Lee, Md., Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Martin, Va., Martine, N. J., Oliver, Overman, Page, Pittman, Pomerene, Reed, Shields, Smith, Ga., Smith, Md., Smith, S. C., Swanson, Thornton, Tillman, Vardaman, Weeks, West, Williams—34.

Not Voting—Burleigh, Chilton, Clarke, Ark., Colt, Crawford, Culberson, Cummins, Fall, Fletcher, Goff, Hitchcock, Kern, Lewis, Lippitt, O'Gorman, Penrose, Robinson, Root, Saulsbury, Shively, Simmons, Smith, Ariz., Smith, Mich., Stone, Walsh, Warren—26.

Senator Shafroth made an effort to introduce a substitute bill, but the regular order was called for and the Senate went into executive session.

At noon on Friday, March 20th, Senator Shafroth of Colorado, rose and said:

Mr. Shafroth. I introduce a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant woman suffrage on certain contingencies in each State. I ask that it be referred to the proper committee.

Mr. Gallinger. Mr. President, I ask the Senator if he has any objection to having it read?

Mr. Shafroth. No; I have no objection to having it read.

Mr. Gallinger. I should like to have it read. The Vice President. The Secretary will read as requested.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 128) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant woman suffrage in certain contingencies in each State was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution, namely:

Section 1. Whenever any number of legal voters of any State, to a number exceeding 8 per cent of the number of legal voters voting at the last preceding general election held in such State, shall petition for the submission to the legal voters of said State of the question whether women shall have equal rights with men in respect to voting at all elections to be held in such State, such question shall be so submitted, and if, upon such submission, a majority of the legal voters of the State voting on the question shall vote in favor of granting to women such equal rights, the same shall hereupon be deemed established, anything in the constitution or laws of such State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Vice President. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Shafroth. Mr. President, I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. Bryan. I object to that. It seems to me it ought to go to the Committee on the Judiciary. That is what the Judiciary Committee is for—to consider questions affecting the Constitution and laws of the country.

Mr. Shafroth. I move that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. Bryan. I move as a substitute that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Vice President. The question is on the amendment that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. (Putting the question.) By the sound the yeas seem to have it.

A division was asked for and was taken with the result that Senator Bryan's substitute motion was rejected by twelve votes. The vote stood as follows:

Yeas—Bankhead, Bradley, Brandegee, Bryan, Catron, Dillingham, James, Johnson, Lippitt, Martin, Va., Martine, N. J., O'Gorman, Overman, Pomerene, Reed, Saulsbury, Smith, Ta., Smith, Md., Smith, S. C., Swanson, Thornton, Tillman, Vardaman, Weeks, West—25.

Nays—Ashurst, Brady, Bristow, Burton, Gallinger, Gronna, Hollis, Hughes, Jones, Kenyon, La Follette, Lane, Lea, Tenn., Lewis, McCumber, McLean, Myers, Nelson, Newlands, Norris, Owen, Page, Perkins, Pittman, Poindexter, Shafroth, Sheppard, Sherman, Smoot, Stephenson, Sterling, Thomas, Thompson, Townsend, Walsh, Warren, Works—37.

Not Voting—Borah, Burleigh, Chamberlain, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Wyo., Clarke, Ark., Colt, Crawford, Culberson, Cummins, du Pont, Fall, Fletcher, Goff, Gore, Hitchcock, Kern, Lee, Md., Lodge, Oliver, Penrose, Ransdell, Robinson, Root, Shields, Shively, Simmons, Smith, Ariz., Smith, Mich., Stone, Sutherland, Williams—33.

So Mr. Bryan's amendment was rejected.

The Vice President. In order that this may not be taken as a precedent, the Chair desires to state that the motion to substitute was a violation of Rule XXVI. This being only a question to refer a joint resolution to a committee, it is not subject to amendment. The amendment, however, is lost.

The question now is on the motion to refer the joint resolution to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The motion was agreed to.

But although it was agreed to and the matter disposed of by the Senate, Senator Bryan continued to protest that the bill should go to the Judiciary Committee. He declared that the Woman Suffrage Committee had always been an inactive committee, created merely for the purpose of giving chairmanships to Senators. He was answered by Senator Thomas of Colorado, who said in part:

"I do not think that any Senator can complain that the Committee on Woman Suffrage, which is now an active committee and which is dealing with one of the most active and persistent issues which the public are to-day considering, has failed or been negligent in pressing as rapidly as possible the business which has been submitted to it for the consideration and ultimate determination of the Senate of the United States.

"I think the Senator's argument perhaps proves a little too much, since if the Judiciary Committee is to consider everything that may affect the statutes of the United States or the Constitution it ought to be the only committee within this body."

SENATOR BRISTOW ON THE BILL

At the close of this debate, which was rather tardily ruled out of order, Senator Bristow of Kansas, took the floor and said:

"Mr. President, I desire to introduce a joint resolution. It is exactly the same as the joint resolution the Senate voted on yesterday. The joint resolution just introduced by the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Shafroth) is in the nature of a national initiative and referendum law to be embodied in the Constitution. It authorizes the submission of the question of woman suffrage to the voters of the States upon a petition of 8 per cent of those voters. It is more of a national-initiative and referendum amendment than a woman-suffrage amendment, although it relates directly to woman suffrage. I am inclined to favor the joint resolution, but I prefer that the question of woman suffrage rest directly upon its own merits and by amending in Congress. I would rather that it stand alone and not be involved with the initiative and referendum question.

"An analysis of the vote on the joint resolution yesterday shows that it was lost by 11 votes. Sixty-nine votes were cast. It would therefore have required 46 votes to have constituted the necessary two-thirds."

Mr. Bryan. "Mr. President—"

The Vice President. "Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from Florida?"

Mr. Bristow. "I do."

Mr. Bryan. "Does not the Senator from Kansas think that it would require two-thirds of the membership of the Senate?"

Mr. Bristow. "No; it only requires two-thirds of the votes cast, a quorum voting."

Mr. Bryan. "I do not think so. The Constitution says that the vote of two-thirds of the members of each House shall be necessary."

Mr. Bristow. "No."

Mr. Bryan. "Of course it would not be very material, for it would go to the Committee on Woman Suffrage, and they would settle the constitutional question there."

Mr. Bristow. "If the Senator will examine the precedents, he will find that constitutional amendments have been heretofore adopted by two-thirds of the votes cast, a quorum voting. That has been the universal rule."

"As I was saying, however, the joint resolution proposing the amendment was lost by 11 votes. If 11 Senators change their views and cast their votes in favor of the joint resolution, it will be adopted. I want this joint resolution, as we voted on it yesterday, pending in the Senate, so that the good women of this country may carry on their campaign until they get the additional 11 members, or whatever number may be necessary, in order to pass the joint resolution through the Senate. I think with the development of public opinion that is now going on in this country that within a very short time the additional 11 votes will be secured; indeed, I believe that Senators who yesterday voted against the joint resolution, upon mature consideration during the next year, will then vote for it, if they have an opportunity. So I introduce the joint resolution which I send to the desk, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage."

The Vice President. "The title of the joint resolution introduced by the Senator from Kansas will be read."

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 130) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The Washington Demonstration

From all over the country are pouring in pledges to march in the great procession in Washington on May 9th, the culmination of the nation-wide demonstration to be held on May 2d. From Maryland a large delegation from the College Equal Suffrage League, will be headed by Dr. Eleanor Lord, Dean of Goucher College, Baltimore. The Just Government League of Maryland, of which Mrs. Donald R. Hooker is president, will march in numbers. Dr. Mary J. Cummins will bring a delegation from Paterson, N. J. In order to work up a large delegation Dr. Cummins has opened a suffrage shop in Paterson, and has organized daily street meetings until the 9th. East Orange, N. J., will send a delegation under the leadership of Mrs. C. P. Titus, and other New Jersey groups will be led by Mrs. E. F. Feickert and Mrs. Mina Van Winkle. A delegation from Kenosha, Wisconsin, will be led by Miss Harriet Bain, President of the College League of Wisconsin, and Mrs. E. E. Robinson. From Columbus, Ohio, will come Mrs. H. M. Kellogg, Mrs. O. D. Dryer, Miss Abby Tonavan and others.

(Continued on Page 8.)

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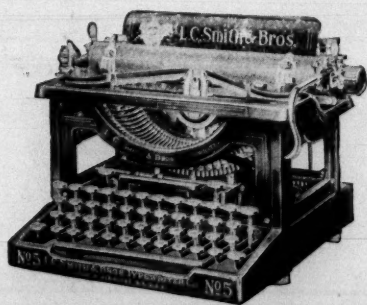
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The Suffrage Ball.

It has been decided to limit the dances entering into the competition at the suffrage ball on April 21st to the Hesitation Waltz and the One Step. All the other new dances, as well as most of the old ones, will be on the program, but it was thought wise to limit the competition to the two best known dances. This competition is open to all comers, amateur or professional, but the exhibition dancing is open only to amateurs. Washington has several young women whose dancing is considered to be professional in its quality, and they will probably all enter into exhibition numbers. Among the best dancers are counted Miss Ruth Parker, Miss Emily Beatty and Miss Nora Rose Pepper, who will attend. Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, has consented to be one of the patronesses of the ball, and additional patronesses are Mrs. Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona; Mrs. Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado; Mrs. William F. Borland, of Missouri; Mrs. James W. Bryan, of Washington; Mrs. Howard Sutherland, of West Virginia; Mrs. Christian Dominique Hemick, Mrs. William A. Hill, Mrs. Robert Hinckley and Mrs. Elmer Black, of New York, who is spending the winter in Washington. The name of Miss Callie Hoke Smith, daughter of Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, has been added to the Girls' Committee. Mr. Peachy Spencer, one of the best dancers among Washington men, has been added to the Floor Committee. There promises to be an unusual number of men at the ball. Whether the rumor that Miss Eleanor Wilson was won because of the superior dancing of her distinguished fiancée has anything to do with the enthusiasm of the young men or not cannot be said. Perhaps they have discovered that the brightest and most attractive girls are all in the suffrage ranks. At all events, there will be plenty of men at the ball. Tickets are going very fast, but there are still plenty to be had. The price is two dollars, which includes the collation. Tickets may be purchased at headquarters of the Congressional Union, 1420 F Street, or of any member of the Committee on Arrangements, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins and Mrs. Robert Baker.

(Continued from page 3)

MRS. BENEDICT IN THE WEST.

League. St. Paul plans to hold a big outdoor rally at noon in Central Park, at the close of which the suffragists will all get into chartered street cars, decorated with banners, and ride to Minneapolis, there to take part in a suffrage parade. It is hoped that many little companies of suffrage hikers and automobile parties will join the St. Paul celebration. Mrs. Concheta Ferris-Lutz, of St. Paul, is acting as State organizer, and is getting up demonstrations in various county seats, in order that the rural population shall have opportunity to join in the nation-wide demonstration. The plan is for each county seat to hold a rally on the order of an old fashioned Fourth of July celebration, minus fireworks, with luncheon served in church parlors, or out of doors, picnic fashion, suffrage lemonade and peanut stands, perhaps plays and tableaux—at any rate, a big central celebration with opportunity to pass the resolution. The idea is excellent and should be adopted by all the States. Milwaukee, another city visited by Mrs. Benedict, is getting up a suffrage ball for May 2d. Madison, Wisconsin, will hold a demonstration, the details of which have not entirely been decided upon. In Madison, Mrs. Benedict was

(Continued from page 7)

THE WASHINGTON DEMONSTRATION.

Mrs. R. S. Fay is chairman of the Committee on Boxes for the Belasco Theater meeting. There are twenty-nine of these boxes, and they have seating capacity for four to eight persons. They range in price, according to size and locality, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$20. Individuals and suffrage organizations desiring to secure boxes will please address Mrs. Fay, 1420 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. It is planned to decorate the boxes with the banners of the suffrage organizations to which their holders belong, and it is extremely desirable that the chairman of the committee and those in charge of the theater decorations have the names of box holders at the earliest possible moment.

Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell has accepted the chairmanship of automobiles for the procession. There will be a large number of automobiles, covered with flowers in the purple, white and gold colors of the Union. Seats at \$1.25 may be had on application to the chairman, Mrs. Snell, at suffrage headquarters, 1420 F Street, N. W.

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